

**BEFORE THE
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF
SOUTH CAROLINA**

DOCKET NO. 2019-1-E

In the Matter of
Annual Review of Base Rates
For Fuel Costs for
Duke Energy Progress, LLC

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**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
KEVIN HOUSTON FOR
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC**

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A. My name is Kevin Y. Houston and my business address is 526 South Church Street,
3 Charlotte, North Carolina.

4 **Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?**

5 A. I am the Manager of Nuclear Fuel Supply for Duke Energy Progress, LLC (“DEP”
6 or the “Company”) and Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (“DEC”).

7 **Q. WHAT ARE YOUR PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES AT DEP?**

8 A. I am responsible for nuclear fuel procurement for the nuclear units owned and
9 operated by DEC and DEP.

10 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
11 **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.**

12 A. I graduated from the University of Florida with a Bachelor of Science degree in
13 nuclear engineering, and from North Carolina State University with a Master’s
14 degree in nuclear engineering. I began my career with the Company in 1992 as an
15 engineer and worked in Duke Energy's nuclear design group where performed
16 nuclear physics roles. I assumed my current role having commercial responsibility
17 for purchasing uranium, conversion services, enrichment services, and fuel
18 fabrication services in 2012.

19 I serve as Chairman of the Nuclear Energy Institute’s Utility Fuel
20 Committee, an association aimed at improving the economics and reliability of
21 nuclear fuel supply and use. I became a registered professional engineer in the state
22 of North Carolina in 2003.

1 **Q. HAVE YOU TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS COMMISSION IN ANY PRIOR**
2 **PROCEEDINGS?**

3 A. Yes, I testified in DEP's 2018 fuel case in Docket No. 2018-1-E.

4 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS**
5 **PROCEEDING?**

6 A. The purpose of my testimony is to (1) provide information regarding DEP's nuclear
7 fuel purchasing practices, (2) provide costs for the March 1, 2018 through February
8 28, 2019 review period ("review period"), and (3) describe changes forthcoming for
9 the July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020 billing period ("billing period").

10 **Q. YOUR TESTIMONY INCLUDES TWO EXHIBITS. WERE THESE**
11 **EXHIBITS PREPARED BY YOU OR AT YOUR DIRECTION AND UNDER**
12 **YOUR SUPERVISION?**

13 A. Yes. These exhibits were prepared at my direction and under my supervision, and
14 consist of Houston Exhibit 1, which is a Graphical Representation of the Nuclear
15 Fuel Cycle, and Houston Exhibit 2, which sets forth the Company's Nuclear Fuel
16 Procurement Practices.

17 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMPONENTS THAT MAKE UP NUCLEAR**
18 **FUEL.**

19 A. In order to prepare uranium for use in a nuclear reactor, it must be processed from an
20 ore to a ceramic fuel pellet. This process is commonly broken into four distinct
21 industrial stages: 1) mining and milling; 2) conversion; 3) enrichment; and 4)
22 fabrication. This process is illustrated graphically in Houston Exhibit 1.

1 Uranium is often mined by either surface (i.e., open cut) or underground
2 mining techniques, depending on the depth of the ore deposit. The ore is then sent to
3 a mill where it is crushed and ground-up before the uranium is extracted by leaching,
4 the process in which either a strong acid or alkaline solution is used to dissolve the
5 uranium. Once dried, the uranium oxide (“U₃O₈”) concentrate – often referred to as
6 yellowcake – is packed in drums for transport to a conversion facility. Alternatively,
7 uranium may be mined by in situ leach (“ISL”) in which oxygenated groundwater is
8 circulated through a very porous ore body to dissolve the uranium and bring it to the
9 surface. ISL may also use slightly acidic or alkaline solutions to keep the uranium in
10 solution. The uranium is then recovered from the solution in a mill to produce U₃O₈.

11 After milling, the U₃O₈ must be chemically converted into uranium
12 hexafluoride (“UF₆”). This intermediate stage is known as conversion and produces
13 the feedstock required in the isotopic separation process.

14 Naturally occurring uranium primarily consists of two isotopes, 0.7%
15 Uranium-235 (“U-235”) and 99.3% Uranium-238. Most of this country’s nuclear
16 reactors (including those of the Company) require U-235 concentrations in the 3-5%
17 range to operate a complete cycle of 18 to 24 months between refueling outages.
18 The process of increasing the concentration of U-235 is known as enrichment. Gas
19 centrifuge is the primary technology used by the commercial enrichment suppliers.
20 This process first applies heat to the UF₆ to create a gas. Then, using the mass
21 differences between the uranium isotopes, the natural uranium is separated into two
22 gas streams, one being enriched to the desired level of U-235, known as low
23 enriched uranium, and the other being depleted in U-235, known as tails.

1 Once the UF₆ is enriched to the desired level, it is converted to uranium
2 dioxide powder and formed into pellets. This process and subsequent steps of
3 inserting the fuel pellets into fuel rods and bundling the rods into fuel assemblies for
4 use in nuclear reactors is referred to as fabrication.

5 **Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF DEP'S NUCLEAR FUEL**
6 **PROCUREMENT PRACTICES.**

7 A. As set forth in Houston Exhibit 2, DEP's nuclear fuel procurement practices involve
8 computing near and long-term consumption forecasts, establishing nuclear system
9 inventory levels, projecting required annual fuel purchases, requesting proposals
10 from qualified suppliers, negotiating a portfolio of long-term contracts from diverse
11 sources of supply, and monitoring deliveries against contract commitments.

12 For uranium concentrates, conversion, and enrichment services, long-term
13 contracts are used extensively in the industry to cover forward requirements and
14 ensure security of supply. Throughout the industry, the initial delivery under new
15 long-term contracts commonly occurs several years after contract execution. DEP
16 relies extensively on long-term contracts to cover the largest portion of its forward
17 requirements. By staggering long-term contracts over time for these components of
18 the nuclear fuel cycle, DEP's purchases within a given year consist of a blend of
19 contract prices negotiated at many different periods in the markets, which has the
20 effect of smoothing out DEP's exposure to price volatility. Diversifying fuel
21 suppliers reduces DEP's exposure to possible disruptions from any single source of
22 supply. Due to the technical complexities of changing fabrication services suppliers,

1 DEP generally sources these services to a single domestic supplier on a plant-by-
2 plant basis using multi-year contracts.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE DEP'S DELIVERED COST OF NUCLEAR FUEL**
4 **DURING THE REVIEW PERIOD.**

5 A. Staggering long-term contracts over time for each of the components of the nuclear
6 fuel cycle means DEP's purchases within a given year consist of a blend of contract
7 prices negotiated at many different periods in the markets. DEP mitigates the impact
8 of market volatility on the portfolio of supply contracts by using a mixture of pricing
9 mechanisms. Consistent with its portfolio approach to contracting, DEP entered into
10 several long-term contracts during the review period.

11 DEP's portfolio of diversified contract pricing yielded an average unit cost
12 of \$41.38 per pound for uranium concentrates during the review period, representing
13 an increase of 30% per pound from the prior review period.

14 A majority of DEP's enrichment purchases during the review period were
15 delivered under long-term contracts negotiated prior to the review period. The
16 staggered portfolio approach has the effect of smoothing out DEP's exposure to
17 price volatility. The average unit cost of DEP's purchases of enrichment services
18 during the review period decreased 8% to \$93.22 per Separative Work Unit.

19 Delivered costs for fabrication and conversion services have a limited impact
20 on the overall fuel expense rate given that the dollar amounts for these purchases
21 represent a substantially smaller percentage – 20% and 5%, respectively, for the fuel
22 batches recently loaded into DEP's reactors – of DEP's total direct fuel cost relative
23 to uranium concentrates or enrichment, which are 40% and 35%, respectively.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE LATEST TRENDS IN NUCLEAR FUEL**
2 **MARKET CONDITIONS.**

3 A. Prices in the uranium concentrate markets remain relatively low due to reduced
4 demand following the March 2011 event at Fukushima. Industry consultants believe
5 production cutbacks are warranted in the near term due to oversupply conditions and
6 that market prices need to increase in the longer term to provide the economic
7 incentive for the exploration, mine construction, and production necessary to support
8 future industry uranium requirements.

9 Market prices for enrichment and conversion services have declined
10 primarily due to reduced demand and increased inventories following the Fukushima
11 event.

12 Fabrication is not a service for which prices are published; however, industry
13 consultants expect fabrication prices will continue to generally trend upward.

14 **Q. WHAT CHANGES DO YOU SEE IN DEP'S NUCLEAR FUEL COST IN**
15 **THE BILLING PERIOD?**

16 A. The Company anticipates a decrease in nuclear fuel costs on a cents per kilowatt
17 hour ("kWh") basis through the next billing period. Because fuel is typically
18 expensed over two to three operating cycles (roughly three to six years), DEP's
19 nuclear fuel expense in the upcoming billing period will be determined by the cost of
20 fuel assemblies loaded into the reactors during the review period, as well as prior
21 periods. The fuel residing in the reactors during the billing period will have been
22 obtained under historical contracts negotiated in various market conditions. Each of

1 these contracts contribute to a portion of the uranium, conversion, enrichment, and
2 fabrication costs reflected in the total fuel expense.

3 The average fuel expense is expected to decrease from 0.660 cents per kWh
4 incurred in the review period, to approximately 0.629 cents per kWh in the billing
5 period. This change reflects the discharge of fuel with a higher cost basis from the
6 reactors and its replacement with fuel procured under new contracts negotiated in
7 lower markets.

8 **Q. WHAT STEPS IS DEP TAKING TO PROVIDE STABILITY IN ITS**
9 **NUCLEAR FUEL COSTS AND TO MITIGATE PRICE INCREASES IN**
10 **THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF NUCLEAR FUEL?**

11 A. As I discussed earlier and as described in Houston Exhibit 2, for uranium
12 concentrates, conversion, and enrichment services, DEP relies extensively on
13 staggered long-term contracts to cover the largest portion of its forward
14 requirements. By staggering long-term contracts over time and incorporating a
15 range of pricing mechanisms, DEP's purchases within a given year consist of a
16 blend of contract prices negotiated at many different periods in the markets, which
17 has the effect of smoothing out DEP's exposure to price volatility.

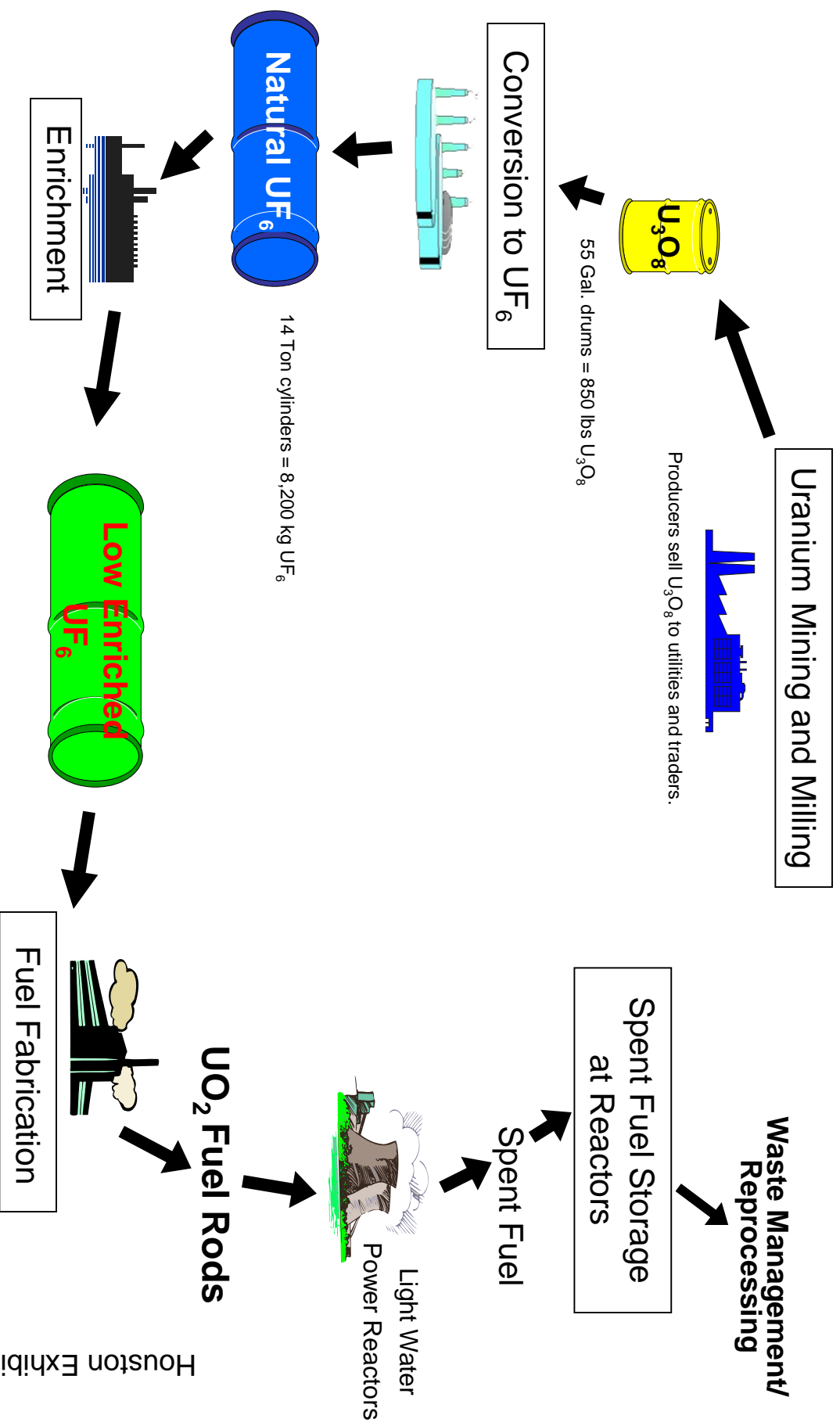
18 Although costs of certain components of nuclear fuel are expected to
19 increase in future years, nuclear fuel costs on a cents per kWh basis will likely
20 continue to be a fraction of the cents per kWh cost of fossil fuel. Therefore,
21 customers will continue to benefit from DEP's diverse generation mix and the strong
22 performance of its nuclear fleet through lower fuel costs than would otherwise result

1 absent the significant contribution of nuclear generation to meeting customers'
2 demands.

3 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

4 A. Yes, it does.

The Nuclear Fuel Cycle



Houston Exhibit 2**Duke Energy Progress, LLC Nuclear Fuel Procurement Practices**

The Company's nuclear fuel procurement practices are summarized below:

- Near and long-term consumption forecasts are computed based on factors such as: nuclear system operational projections given fleet outage/maintenance schedules, adequate fuel cycle design margins to key safety licensing limitations, and economic tradeoffs between required volumes of uranium and enrichment necessary to produce the required volume of enriched uranium.
- Nuclear system inventory targets are determined and designed to provide: reliability, insulation from market volatility, and sensitivity to evolving market conditions. Inventories are monitored on an ongoing basis.
- On an ongoing basis, existing purchase commitments are compared with consumption and inventory requirements to ascertain additional needs.
- Qualified suppliers are invited to make proposals to satisfy additional or future contract needs.
- Contracts are awarded based on the most attractive evaluated offer, considering factors such as price, reliability, flexibility and supply source diversification/portfolio security of supply.
- For uranium concentrates, conversion and enrichment services, long term supply contracts are relied upon to fulfill the largest portion of forward requirements. By staggering long-term contracts over time, the Company's purchases within a given year consist of a blend of contract prices negotiated at many different periods in the markets, which has the effect of smoothing out the Company's exposure to price volatility. Due to the technical complexities of changing suppliers, fabrication services are generally sourced to a single domestic supplier on a plant-by-plant basis using multi-year contracts.
- Spot market opportunities are evaluated from time to time to supplement long-term contract supplies as appropriate based on comparison to other supply options.
- Delivered volumes of nuclear fuel products and services are monitored against contract commitments. The quality and volume of deliveries are confirmed by the delivery facility to which the Company has instructed delivery. Payments for such delivered volumes are made after the Company's receipt of such delivery facility confirmations.